the protein is susceptible to a changes in its native conformation yielding non-native conformers of the protein;

[adding an agent that yields a change upon binding to a non-native conformer of the protein;]

wherein the samples prepared in steps (a) and (b) further comprise an agent that produces an observable signal when bound to a non-native conformer of the protein;

(c) applying a controlled stress on all sample types, wherein the controlled stress applied causes the protein to exhibit a change in its native conformation;

(d) monitoring the observable signal produced by the agent in the samples types to yield time-dependent data that are related to a degree of protein conformational change for each sample type;

(e) applying a survival analysis to the data obtained for each sample type; and

(f) comparing the survival analysis for each sample type to determine the relative physical stability of the protein formulations under evaluation.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the controlled stress is agitation.

11. (AMENDED) The method of claim 9, wherein the [spectroscopic change is a spectroscopic change in fluorescence] observable signal is a fluorescent signal.

12. The method of claim of claim 9, wherein the protein is insulin and the non-native conformer of the protein is a fibril form of insulin.

--13. (NEW) The method of claim 9, wherein the protein formulation comprises an insulin analogue.

--14. (NEW) The method of claim 9, wherein the agent that produces an observable signal when bound to a non-native conformer of the protein is Thioflavin-T.

--15. (NEW) The method of claim 9, wherein the sample volume of the protein formulations of steps (a) and (b) are from about 1 µl to about 1000 µl.